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Mortuary report for the week ended January 9, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of larynx.....	1	26
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	90
Acute enteritis.....	1	105
Total.....	9

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 10.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 4, as follows:

Plague.

Brazil.—During the three weeks from the 2d to the 22d of November there were registered in Rio de Janeiro 62 deaths from plague and 145 fresh cases. A credit of 250 contos of reis has been granted for the purpose of carrying out immediately the measures recommended by the health authorities.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended November 28, 29 persons died of cholera and 21 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—On the 10th of December cholera broke out in Kerbela (vilayet of Bagdad), and during the period from the 11th to the 18th of December 400 persons succumbed to the disease.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities—Typhoid fever in Germany.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 19 was higher than it has been for three months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.7 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15 per thousand in the preceding week, and corresponding almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Of the large cities and towns in Germany, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following cities having considerably higher rates than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, Hanover, Rixdorf (with 16.7), Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Halle, as well as London and Paris. On the other hand, the following towns had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely: Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 10.5), and Schöneberg (with 8.7). The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life, the rate of mortality among infants having risen from 3.7 in the foregoing week to 4.2 per year and mille, being thereby equal to the Hamburg rate, but considerably lower than the Munich and Leipzig figures. There was no important change in

respect to acute intestinal diseases, which caused 33 deaths. There was, however, a notable decrease with regard to acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which claimed 60 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 4 deaths from influenza, 8 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 76 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, and 41 deaths from cancer. Finally, 11 persons died by violence.

Typhoid fever in Germany—Precautions to be observed.

[Extract from the "Gesundheitsbüchlein," issued by the Imperial Health Department of Germany.]

Typhoid fever.—Thanks to the improvements in the public sanitation in many large German cities in which formerly numerous cases of illness and death and even widespread epidemics were caused by typhoid fever, this disease has become rarer. It prevails, however, largely in the country and in many cities. In the twenty years from 1877 to 1896 49,948 persons died from typhoid fever in the towns of Germany which have population of not less than 15,000, being a yearly average of 2,497 deaths for the whole Empire; still, since 1877, there has been a steady decline in the number of deaths from typhoid fever. In the five years from 1877 to 1891 the average was only 2,269 annually, although there has been a great increase in the urban population during the same period; from 1892 to 1896 the average was 1,666, and in the year 1897 there were only 1,552 deaths from typhoid fever.

The typhoid germs leave the body of the patient with the excreta and urine, and easily pass, even with careful watching, to his linen and bedding. Sometimes the excretions occur involuntarily.

From his linen the infectious germs may spread to his hands, and next to all objects touched by him, such as clothes, food, and utensils, and may thus carry infection to relatives, nurses, physicians, and other persons who do not carefully observe the regulations necessary in the intercourse with the patient. The patient's linen must be disinfected as soon as possible after use, and the sick room and its furniture after the close of the illness. The excreta of the patient should never be discharged or removed without previous disinfection. The nonobservance of this latter regulation is a frequent cause of epidemics of typhoid fever.

HONDURAS.

Epidemic of anthrax in department of Intibuca.

The following is received from Consul Moe at Tegucigalpa, under date of December 22:

Late in November a disease broke out among the inhabitants of the department of Intibuca, Honduras, and became general in the town of La Esperanza. At first the disease was variously diagnosed, and as little was done in the matter of confining its spread or alleviating the suffering of those persons afflicted many became violently ill, and a large number died through nontreatment or mistreatment.

The attention of the Government was finally called to the matter, and a sanitary and hygienic commission, composed of two physicians and surgeons of high repute in Honduras, was appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the nature of the epidemic and